

**Amendments to the Specification**

Please delete the existing title on page 1 in favor the following new title:

-- A METHOD FOR PRODUCING AN ALLYL COMPOUND --

Please amend the paragraph of page 11, lines 9-16 of the text as follows:

-- Also, a group adversely affecting the reaction system is a material poisoning a catalyst such as a group containing conjugated diene, a material oxidizing and decomposing a phosphite compound such as a group containing peroxide or the like. Accordingly, in the present specification, a group "having no adverse affection affect on the reaction system" means to exclude these groups adversely affecting the reaction system. --

Please amend the paragraph of page 23, lines 5-11 of the text as follows:

-- Among the type (i) oxygen nucleophilic agents, a saturated alcohol or a saturated diol is preferable, examples of which include a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> alcohol such as methyl alcohol, ethyl alcohol, n-propyl alcohol, i-propyl alcohol, n-butyl alcohol, 2-ethylhexanol, or n-octanol, and a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> diol such as 1,2-ethanediol, 1,3-propane diol or 1,4-butane butane diol.

Please amend the paragraph of page 23, lines 5-11 of the text as follows:

-- Examples of the type (iii) oxygen nucleophilic agents include a saturated aliphatic carboxylic acid and their substituent-containing products, an unsaturated aliphatic carboxylic acid and their substituent-containing products, and aliphatic dicarboxylic acids and their substituent-containing products, and the like. Examples of the saturated aliphatic carboxylic acid and their substituent-containing products include acetic acid, propionic acid, butyric acid, valeric acid, caproic acid, lauric acid, cyclohexane carboxylic acid,  $\alpha$ -methyl butyric acid,  $\gamma$ -chloro- $\alpha$ -methyl valeie valeric acid,  $\alpha$ -hydroxy propionic acid,  $\gamma$ -phenyl butyric acid, and the like. Examples of the unsaturated aliphatic carboxylic acid and their substituent-containing products include acrylic acid, oleic acid, linolic acid, linolenic acid, 2-cyclohexene

carboxylic acid, 4-methoxy-2-butenoic acid, methacrylic acid, and the like. Examples of the aliphatic dicarboxylic acid and their substituent-containing products include oxalic acid, malonic acid, succinic acid, glutaric acid, adipic acid, maleic acid, fumaric acid, and the like.

Please amend the paragraph of page 28, lines 8-24 of the text as follows:

-- Preferable examples of the carbon nucleophilic agent in a hydrogen adduct form include malonic acid ester derivatives such as diethyl malonate or diethyl methylmalonate;  $\alpha$ -substituted acetic acid ester derivatives such as ethyl  $\alpha$ -bromopropionate, ethyl acetoacetate, methyl cyanoacetate, benzyl isocyanoacetate, ethyl phenylsulfonylacetate, butyl nitroacetate or t-butyl phenylthioisocyanoacetate; substituted nitromethane derivatives such as nitroethane or dinitromethane; diacylmethane derivatives such as heptane-3,5-dien dione or pentane-2,4-dien dione; sulfonyl methane derivatives such as dimethylsulfonylmethane or phenylsulfonylallyl; substituted acetonitriles such as phenyl acetonitrile or phenoxyphenylthio acetonitrile; alkylidene aminomethane derivatives such as diethyl cyclohexylideneaminomethylphosphonate or bis(2-propylidene amino)methane; or fluorene, and the like.

Please amend the paragraph bridging page 30, line 20 to page 31, line 17 of the text as follows:

-- Preferable examples of the nitrogen nucleophilic agent in a hydrogen adduct form include ammonia; a primary amine such as ethylamine, n-butylamine, i-propylamine, 3-chloro-n-propylamine, t-butylamine, n-octylamine, allylamine, cyclohexylamine, benzylamine, phenylamine or phenoxyamine; a secondary amine such as dimethylamine, diethylamine, di-i-propylamine, di-n-pentylamine, di-n-undecylamine, di(2-butenyl)amine, dicyclohexylamine, diphenylamine, diphenoxylamine, di(4-bromocyclohexyl)amine, methylethylamine, t-butyl-n-butylamine, methylphenylamine, 4-cyano-n-decylneopentylamine, 2-ethoxyethyl-t-butylamine, N-chloro-N-phenylamine, N-ethoxy-N-

ethylamine, N-n-octyl-N-hydroxyamine or N-3,5-dimethylhexyl-N-2-ethylhexylamine; N-substituted or unsubstituted amide compounds such as caproamide, 3-bromobenzamide, ethoxycarbonylamine, N-bromoacetamide, 4-fluoroacetanilide, cyclohexyldi-i-propylaminocarbonylamine, methoxycarbonylpropylamine, ~~carboxylglucine~~ carboxylglycine or phenoxy carbonylphenylamine; heterocyclic cyclic amines such as pyrrole, imidazole, pyrrolidine, indole, 2,5-dimethyl pyrrolidine, morpholine or 4-chloro-2,5-dihydroquinoline; or diamines or ~~polyamies~~ polyamines such as tetramethylenediamine, N,N'-diethylethylenediamine, hexamethylenediamine or 1,3,5-triaminobenzene.

Please amend the paragraph bridging page 34, line 22 to page 35, line 5 of the text as follows:

-- As a bidentate coordinated phosphite compound having a specific structure, a phosphite compound having a structure as expressed by the following formula (I), (II) or (III) is used. Its kind is not specially limited so long as it is a phosphite compound forming a chelating ligand to the above-mentioned transition metal compound. In order to ~~raise a~~ increase catalyst activity, it is preferable to be solved in the reaction system, and its molecular weight is usually at most 3,000, preferably at most 1,500 and usually at least 250, preferably at least 300, more preferably at least 400.

Please amend the paragraph bridging page 59, line 7 to page 60, line 8 of the text as follows:

-- The reaction of the production method of the present invention is usually carried out in liquid phase. The reaction can be carried out either in the presence or absence of a solvent. When using a solvent, any optional solvent is usable so long as it dissolves the catalyst and the starting material compound and does not adversely affect the catalyst activity, and the kind of the solvent is not specially limited. Preferable examples of the solvent include carboxylic acids such as acetic acid, propionic acid or butyric acid, alcohols

such as methanol, n-butanol or 2-ethylhexanol, ethers such as diglyme, diphenyl ether, dibenzyl ether, diallyl ether, tetrahydrofuran (THF) or dioxane, amides such as N-methyl-2-pyrolidone, dimethylformamide or dimethylacetamide, ketones such as cyclohexanone, esters such as butyl acetate,  $\gamma$ -butyrolactone butyrolactone or di(n-octyl) phthalate, aromatic hydrocarbons such as toluene, xylene or dodecylbenzene, aliphatic hydrocarbons such as pentane, hexane, heptane or octane, a high boiling point material formed as a by-product in the allylation reaction system, and an allyl compound as a starting material, an allyl compound as a product, a compound derived from an eliminated group of a starting material allyl compound and the like. An amount of these solvents is not specially limited, but is usually at least 0.1 weight time, preferably at least 0.2 weight time, and usually at most 20 weight times, preferably at most 10 weight times, to a total amount of the allyl compound used as the starting material.